

changing, and that a loyal feeling now predominates.

There is a general belief that the question of a direct route for troops from the North to Washington is to be at once settled by Government, in a way that must be satisfactory to the people.

THE TERM OF SERVICE OF THE TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 29, 1861.

The troops called out by the order of today are all additional to the 75,000 already required, so that the whole number called for by the Government thus far is: Volunteers by proclamation, 75,000; Volunteers for three years' service, 20,000; Regulars for five years' service, 25,000; Seamen, 18,000, being a total of 138,000 men; that is, 75,000 the week before last, and 83,000 today.

Even this full force of the real number, as several States send double the number of regiments called for. A large number of additional volunteers arrived from Annapolis yesterday and today.

An army, in place of that at Harper's Ferry, is to be established at Rock Island, Illinois.

The Navy Department has issued an order similar to that from the War Department, that amounts to the recent officers from the States claiming to have received, with heretofore, be paid them from the United States funds heretofore sent to or deposited in those States, except in cases where the Department shall otherwise direct.

Arthur H. Gidswell has been appointed Postmaster at Wilmington, Del.

The *Montgomery Mail* of Tuesday says that a portion of the crew of the *Star of the West*, recently taken by the Confederate States as prisoners of war, have arrived at Montgomery for trial.

There is good reason for stating that the Naval Academy is to be removed, at least temporarily, from Annapolis to Newport, R. I.

It was ascertained at the State Department today that no more diplomatic and consular appointments will be made, and no consideration given to the subject until all the avenues leading to the Capital are opened for the passage of citizens and United States troops.

Col. Mansfield of the United States Engineers, is now in command of the troops here his predecessor, Col. C. F. Smith having been ordered to New-York.

THE REPORTED ARREST OF SENATOR MASON.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 29, 1861.

The question now agitating this city is, who sold General Patterson for it seems that the distinguished Virginia Senator, instead of being in Embo, is still a Free Mason. The man arrested at Perryville, is a perfect free smile of Mason, so much so as to deceive eight out of every ten friends of that swagging traitor.

I am sorry to have deceived you, but having received my information from District-Attorney Collier, I am allured by him.

The company of marine artillery from Rhode Island leave for Washington at 8 o'clock in the morning, and Mr. Howard of the Tribune goes with them as bearer of dispatches to President Lincoln.

SENATOR MASON NOT ARRESTED.

PERRYVILLE, Md., Monday, April 29, 1861.

Senator Mason was not arrested, but some other parties were arrested for an examination merely.

The steamer *Adelaine*, of the Norfolk line, arrived at Baltimore on Saturday morning, from Norfolk, reports being fired into off Old Point Comfort by the Harriet Lane. The *Adelaine* was brought to and then allowed to pass on.

THE ILLINOIS TROOPS.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, April 29, 1861.

One thousand additional troops arrived here at 2 p. m. yesterday. All is quiet.

The people of Helena, Ark., seized the steamer *Mary*, and a Cincinnati packet, on Friday, and took from her 400 bbls. of molasses, a large quantity of sugar, rosin, and turpentine, all for Cincinnati. The boat is tied up there with a cannon placed on the shore directly opposite her. The Helena folks say the Cincinnati people can have the boat when they take her, and not allow to pass on.

A most unjustifiable attack was made on the steamer *Westmoreland*, a New-Orleans packet, at Napoleon, Ark., on Thursday night. It appears from the statement of the captain that he returned to that place for the purpose of taking on freight. As soon as the boat was tied up, the clerk went ashore. In a moment he returned, and said the wharf-master informed him that the boat was going to be fired on.

This information was immediately followed by a volley from the guns and pistols of a crowd of fifty or sixty persons. The boat was crowded with passengers, many of whom were ladies. A passenger named Henry Hammer, of Memphis, was shot through the heart and died instantly. One fireman was wounded. The captain had the wheel set going, breaking the line, and got off. A struggling fire was kept up for some time.

The boat arrived here last night. The holes in her look as if made by grape shot fired from a cannon.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, April 29, 1861.

Gen. Small received his commission this morning; also, Col. Bush Van Dyke, and Lieut. Col. Casper Berry.

An Old-School Presbyterian clergyman, who left Eastern Mississippi, near Mobile, last Monday, arrived here today. He came through by the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

He reports that there were one hundred and fifty passengers with him from the Gulf States, fleeing North. They left him at Chattanooga, suffering their through tickets rather than come through to Washington and Baltimore, believing both cities to be under martial law.

He says he saw troops at every station, and that their destination was all northward. He heard them say that they were going on to attack and burn Washington.

A Maryland planter, who left Frederick yesterday, reports that he had a full conference with the members of the Legislature of that State, and that they will not pass a Secession ordinance, but submit the question to the people. He saw no flag flying at Frederick, but Secession.

A clergyman says he saw numbers of troops at Alexandria, Virginia, shipped back to the interior of Virginia, because there were no arms for them.

A passenger saw Gen. Harney after his capture at Harper's Ferry, at Winchester. The General was then on his way to Richmond, and seemed on the best terms with his escort, and in high spirits.

All the passengers of the extreme South say that the people are universally of the opinion that Lincoln has been drunk continually since his inauguration, and that when he goes out of Washington he goes disguised, for fear of assassination by the Republicans. A thousand other such extravagant statements are flying in every direction.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Monday, April 29, 1861.

The Senators and Representatives are arriving. All will be here at noon to-morrow, when the Legislature assembles. The Governor will appoint the troops under the new requisition, according to number of population, and the soldiers already in the field, in order to prevent a too great depopulation of the agricultural and mining counties.

S. A. Meredith has been appointed Colonel of the Tenth Regiment in the place of Colonel McCall, deceased.

NEW-YORK STATE TROOPS.

ALBANY, Monday, April 29, 1861.

Four full volunteer companies left this City at 2 o'clock.

this afternoon for Elmira. They were escorted to the depot by the Old Guard and Willard Guard. An immense concourse of our citizens turned out to see the companies take their departure. They left amid the roar of cannon, the waving of handkerchiefs and the hurrahs of the multitude. The companies are commanded by Captains Baker, Kennedy, Schenck and Gargrave.

BATAVIA, Monday, April 29, 1861.

At Warsaw, Wyoming, a meeting has been held. A company was formed at once, and \$3,000 subscribed for the families of the volunteers. Two more companies will be raised immediately. At Perry, in the same county, a company has been formed, and others are about to be in the remaining towns. The most intense feeling exists.

A company of volunteers, numbering eighty men, under command of Capt. Augustus J. Root, left here for their place of rendezvous at Syracuse to-day. They belong to the 5th Regiment. Three other companies are organized, and are nearly ready to leave this place. An immense crowd gathered at the depot to witness the departure of the volunteers. Among the crowd were many of the relatives of the company, a number of whom seemed in very high spirits.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

ANAPOLIS, Md., Monday, April 29, 1861.

Four companies of Morrisstown rifles have just arrived from Perryville by steamers H. L. Guss and Maryland.

The steamers *Monticello* and *Centurion* are in the harbor. The *brig Perry* left last night. Troops are being expected from New-York. The Albany regiment marched this morning in the direction of Annapolis Junction.

Fortifications commencing the railroad and country some two miles from Annapolis were thrown up yesterday. Annapolis was made a military department yesterday.

Gen. Butler will remain here. All movements are ascertained.

From an attack of Mr. Dayton, Minister to Paris, just arrived from Washington, I have reliable information that 10,000 troops from the Southern Confederacy are now in Virginia, and more pouring in.

The Administration have notified Gov. Letcher that one step of advance from Richmond will cause a speedy invasion of Virginia from the West. Forces from Virginia have forced the Secession lines, and report a strong Union feeling a few miles from the Capital.

The 7th New-York Regiment occupy the hall of the House of Representatives, and take their meals at the National. They have just made up \$1,000 for a Lieutenant of the Massachusetts regiment who was accidentally wounded so as to have a leg amputated.

Teams run from Baltimore to Wheeling, but are searched at Harper's Ferry by Secessionists, who are all along the route.

Learn from a private source that the Secessionists managed to save 6,000 muskets at Harper's Ferry, not all destroyed.

Saturday night the Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad went to Washington in a special train to get the road from Baltimore to Washington opened, but met with no success.

The weather today is warm and sunny.

Information has just arrived that the Maryland Legislature has refused to pass the ordinance of Secession by a two-thirds vote.

There is also a report that an armistice of sixty days has been made, and the Secretary of War gone to Richmond. The latter item creates great dissatisfaction here.

NORTH CAROLINA.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, April 29, 1861.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont arrived here today. He has been residing in North Carolina in consequence of bad health for two months past. He called on the Governor. He had passed on Governors Ellis and Letcher.

He says the Union sentiment prevailed largely two months since in North Carolina, now it is almost unanimously for Secession.

He called at the house of Hon. Geo. E. Badger, Ex-Senator from North Carolina, and found his wife and daughters weeping. One of his sons had enlisted. Mr. Badger, until recently, was a leading Union man of North Carolina.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE AND TROOPS.

TRENTON, Monday, April 29, 1861.

The Legislature of our State assembles in extra session to-morrow, to make provision to meet the expenses of recruiting the volunteers. Gov. Olden will send a message recommending that an appropriation be made to meet the exigencies of the case. Petitions will be presented asking that the pay of the volunteers be increased. The Legislature will, no doubt, come up to the mark promptly. They will remain in session but a few days.

The shipment of the Jersey troops will commence to-morrow. The fourth division will be sent off first, composed of regiments from Hudson, Passaic, and Essex Counties. The third division, and probably all others, will be sent off on Wednesday. Their destination is not yet known; some say to Fort Monroe.

DESPERATE ROW AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, April 29, 1861.

There was a desperate row at the Adams House, one of the depots for the volunteers, between 12 and 1 o'clock today. The men have been complaining of the food furnished them for some time, and to-day an officer of one company knocked down a waiter. A general row followed. Chairs, tables, dishes and windows were all smashed to pieces. One of the Delaware House waiters was thrown from a window and his leg badly broken. Pistols were fired, knives drawn, and several men were badly cut. The row seemed nothing more than a drunken frenzy, and the men were injured indifferently. The Governor repaired to the scene, and the police were called out before the disgraceful scene could be quelled.

UNION MOVEMENTS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

KATONAH, Monday, April 29, 1861.

A large crowd, including many ladies, assembled at the station on Saturday afternoon to witness the raising of the flag on a tall beacon on the old day farm. Spirited speeches from the Rev. Dr. Henry of the Episcopal Church, Judge Robertson, and others, were received with great applause.

Notice was given in the Episcopal Church yesterday by the Rev. Mr. Rogers, of a meeting of ladies at the Jay Homestead on Tuesday, to prepare hospital supplies. On Saturday next, at 2 p. m., a general gathering is expected at the Bedford Court-House to aid the enlistment of volunteers, the establishment of a Union Fund, and the formation of a Home Guard. Among the gentlemen on the committee to solicit subscriptions, &c., are Wm. P. Woodcock, Benj. F. Ambler, A. P. Dickinson, Wm. H. Robertson, Captain Gardner, Dr. S. K. Jones, James Lounsbury.

THROUGH BALTIMORE, OR DIE.

NORFOLK, N. Y., Monday, April 29, 1861.

I leave here with a company of volunteers this morning. We shall carry the Stars and Stripes through Baltimore, or die.

THE BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

BOSTON, Monday, April 29, 1861.

Twenty-five hundred men were at work throughout Sunday in the Navy-Yard. Lieut. S. R. Knox has been appointed commander of the steamer *Massachusetts*.

THE INDIANA TROOPS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, April 29, 1861.

The bill appropriating \$500,000 for arming the State passed both Houses to-day.

Indiana's quota, six regiments, are now fully organized, and four regiments, it is understood, will march soon. Six more regiments will be mustered into the service of the State.

THE OHIO TROOPS.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 29, 1861.

Seventy-one thousand volunteers have offered their services to Gov. Dennison of Ohio, to fill the thirteen regiments required.

PROBABLE ATTACK ON WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 29, 1861.

A gentleman, who has just arrived here from Wilmington, North Carolina, having left there on Friday, and who was at Richmond on Saturday, states that the people of North Carolina were all up in arms, and were preparing to come North with several thousand troops for the purpose, as Gov. Ellis informed him, of making an attack upon Washington.

The day that he left Gov. Ellis showed him a dispatch, which he had just received from Montgomery, stating that some five thousand troops were on their way to join those of North Carolina, and that it was the purpose of the Confederate Government to make an attack without a moment's delay; that if they were to attack it, it must be done before the Federal Government had concentrated a large force at Washington.

My informant states that he conversed with Gov. Letcher on Saturday morning, and that Gov. Letcher told him it was the purpose of the Southern States to make the attack at once on the capital. He (Letcher) had advised against it, but the Confederate Government were for instant attack.

He says he has no doubt in his own mind that the attack will be made very soon, and at several points at the same time. He says that every little village was bristling with bayonets, and that the people were perfectly frantic.

He says, further, that Gov. Ellis showed him a dispatch from Pennsylvania, of the 26th, from Gen. Bragg, stating that no attack upon Fort Pickens up to that time had been made. It was not the purpose of Bragg to make the attack for some time.

Full preparations are being made here to put up the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad. The Pennsylvania Central has been ordered to present to the Government a number of frames for iron bridges, which they have already replaced bridges destroyed or burnt on their road. 250 carpenters, and other workmen of approved skill, have been quietly concentrated at York since Saturday. They will be protected by the troops as they advance. Sills and heavy beams of timber have been forwarded. The whole of the civil engineering is under the supervision of Gen. Pomeroy.

THE ROAD TO WASHINGTON.

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MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICKS, Monday, April 29, 1861.

The House met at the usual hour. Mr. Woolton presented the petition of 215 voters of Prince George's County, praying the Legislature to pass an act of secession immediately. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. J. M. Johnson offered a bill to authorize the County Commissioners of the State to levy on the assessable property of the counties to such amount as they may deem necessary for the defense of their respective counties.

The bill authorizing the banks of the State to issue one-dollar notes, was referred to the Committee on Currency.

Mr. Holland offered an order that the Governor and Adjutant-General be required to report early to the House what amount of the \$70,000 appropriated at the last session of the Legislature to arm the State has been expended, and by whom expended. Whether any report has been made by the Governor and Adjutant-General to discharge.

Mr. Scott reported a bill to provide for the call of a Sovereign Convention of the people on Thursday, the 3rd of May.

On motion the bill was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Pitts asked leave to report a bill to authorize the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to lease small tracts of land to a limited amount to be used as a currency.

Mr. Scott reported a bill to repeal those sections of the public local laws which provide for return days for original and judicial process in the Supreme Court and the Court of Common Pleas in Baltimore City and other than, and in addition to the regular terms of said Courts, so that no process, original or judicial, or contract shall be made returnable except to the next term of said Courts respectively, the law to take effect from and after its passage, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Jacobs offered an order that the Committee of Ways and Means be requested to take into consideration the propriety of reporting a bill for a new amendment of the Constitution, the law to take effect from and after its passage, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Wallis offered an order that the Governor be requested to furnish the House at his earliest convenience with a copy of his letter to the Secretary of War, to which the letter of the latter, bearing date April 17, 1861, is a reply, and also copies of all other correspondence which has been called for by the Committee on Federal Relations, offered a minority report stating that they report unfavorably to the prayer of said memorialists. Mr. Dennison moved that the minority report be submitted for the majority report. The motion was discussed by Messrs. Wallis, Gordon, Dennis, Compton, Pitts, Chapman, Briscoe, Long, and Dennison.

Mr. Wallis said the motion presented the direct question to the House of the constitutional power of the Legislature to pass any act of Secession. He was in favor of immediately taking the sense of the House on the subject, and settling the public mind as to the question of the expediency of granting the prayer of the petitioners. The motion was regarded by most of the members as indicating the views of members upon the constitutional question. The motion was rejected by 13 yeas to 33 nays.

Mr. Gordon said the Legislature does not possess the power to pass such an ordinance as is prayed, and that the prayer of the said memorialists cannot therefore be granted. This was signed by Messrs. Wallis, Lane, Dennis, Briscoe, and Compton.

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SECESSION IN MARYLAND.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Tuesday, April 29, 1861.

A test vote in the Maryland Legislature to-day on Secession resulted, Yeas, 13; Nays, 53.

REPORTED ADDITION OF THE SECESSION ORDINANCE IN TENNESSEE.

BUFFALO, Monday, April 29, 1861.

Waters from Mr. E. A. Hanley, formerly of this city, who passed through Nashville on Saturday afternoon, that he was informed by a member of the Tennessee Convention that the ordinance of Secession was passed that afternoon, in secret session. The fact was not to be publicly proclaimed until the result of the attack upon Washington, which was expected to take place on Saturday, was known.

OUR NAVAL FORCE.

BOSTON, Monday, April 29, 1861.

Official dispatches to the Executive represent the health of the Massachusetts regiments in service to be excellent, and that they are well clothed, provisioned, and amply supplied with blankets.

The 1st Boston Regiment, Col. Cowdin, expects to leave at 5 p. m. to-morrow by the New-Haven Railroad route.

The Boston Board of Trade at a meeting this afternoon, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a due regard to the protection of our maritime commerce, and to the maintenance of the Federal Government, of the United States, by the purchase of the Federal Government, of the United States, by the purchase of the Federal Government, of the United States, by the purchase of the Federal